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Andrew Carnegie's Announcement of His Great Peace Fund.

In the rooms of the building of the Carnegie Research Foundation in Washington, on December 14, Andrew Carnegie announced the establishment of a Fund of Ten Millions of Dollars to be used to "hasten the abolition of international war" and to promote the establishment of a lasting world peace. The trustees to whom he has committed the administration of this great fund are the following:

United States Senator Elihu Root, former Secretary of State; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, New York, president of Columbia University; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohonk, educator and humanitarian; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; James Brown Scott, former Solicitor of the State Department; John W. Foster, former Secretary of State; Andrew J. Montague, former Governor of Virginia; William M. Howard, Congressman, Lexington, Ga.; Judge Thomas Burke, Seattle, Wash.; James L. Slayden, Congressman, San Antonio, Texas; Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany; Robert S. Brookings, lawyer, St. Louis; Samuel Mather, banker, steel manufacturer, Cleveland; J. G. Schmidlapp, railroad man, Cincinnati; Arthur William Foster, regent of the University of California, San Francisco; R. A. Franks, banker, Hoboken, N. J.; Charlemagne Tower, Philadelphia, former Ambassador to Germany and Russia; Oscar S. Straus, Ambassador to Turkey; Austen G. Fox, lawyer, New York; John L. Cadwalader, lawyer, New York; John Sharp Williams, Senator-elect from Mississippi; C. L. Taylor of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission; George W. Perkins of New York, financier and philanthropist; and Robert S. Woodward and Cleveland H. Dodge, president and secretary of the Carnegie Institute at Washington.

The document in which Mr. Carnegie expressed to the trustees his purpose in creating the fund is as follows:

"*Gentlemen:* I have transferred to you as trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund ten millions of five per cent. first mortgage bonds, value eleven and a half millions of dollars, the revenue of which is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization.

"Although we no longer eat our fellowmen, nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities, killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this the twentieth century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong.

"The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

"I believe that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said, in

his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22, 1910:

"I have noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

"I venture to quote from my address as president of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonored word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonored another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

"At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said: 'We twenty-one republics cannot afford to have any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper measures to suppress a quarrel between any other two.'

"I hope the trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroughly and doubting not. The judge who presides over a cause in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered.

"The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a lawbreaker, and as such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

"I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee on Foreign Relations in the first session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means. (Resolution not reached on calendar during session, but re-introduced and passed Senate February 14, 1890. Passed House, April 3, 1890)."

"This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing that Her Majesty's government would lend their ready co-operation to the government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view. (Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, for. rel. 1893, 346, 352.)

"Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; eighty (more than one hundred now) treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-four of them.

"It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland, in 1887, a committee of members of Parliament of

Great Britain, headed by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that might arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefoot and Secretary Olney in 1897. It failed of passage by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

"There is reason to believe that the British government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our government or ready to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not have to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, thus all nations seem still open to the invitation he is requested to give, there being no limitations as to time.

"If the independence and rights of nations to their respective internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

POWERS OF THE TRUSTEES.

"The trustees have power to sell, invest or reinvest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject, as respects investments in the United States, to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

"In order to give effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein expressed, and authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

"No personal liability will attach to trustees for their action or non-action as trustees. They have power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation. Trustees shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred in connection with their duties as trustees, including traveling expenses, attending meetings, including expenses of wife or daughter to each annual meeting. The president shall be granted such honorarium as the trustees think proper and as he can be prevailed upon to accept.

"Lines of future action cannot be wisely laid down. Many may have to be tried, and, having full confidence in my trustees, I leave to them the widest discretion as to the measures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained is the speedy abolition of international war between so-called civilized nations.

"When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named or war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (dueling) and man selling and buying (slavery) have been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the trustees will please then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils, whose banishment — or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fostered, or both combined — would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century

without end, my trustees of each age shall determine how they can best aid man in the upward march to higher and higher stages of developments unceasingly, for now we know that as a law of his being man was created with the desire and capacity for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon earth.

"Let my trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

"Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of the trust and your hearty approval of its object, I am

"Very gratefully yours,

(Signed) "ANDREW CARNEGIE."

The names of Louise Whitfield Carnegie and Margaret Carnegie, wife and daughter, respectively, of the donor, are appended to the deed of trust as witnesses.

Arbitration Tribunals Still Useful.

BY FRANCIS W. HIRST, EDITOR OF THE LONDON "ECONOMIST."

Address delivered at the Washington Conference of the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Dec. 16.

Mr. Chairman: The cordial and flattering invitation, which arrived some ten days ago from your honored president and from the American Ambassador in London, to attend this Conference, appealed to me not merely as a pleasure and a duty, but as a categorical imperative. That I am late is my misfortune. I came as fast as the "Mauretania" could bring me. But the elements were unfavorable.

It happens that a very kind friend of mine holds the Great Seal, and so on learning of the scope and importance of the Conference, my first step was to take counsel with the Lord Chancellor of England. I found him, as usual, full of enthusiasm for the cause, and more than ever convinced of the importance of promoting reforms in international law and international tribunals. Naturally, the problem of naval warfare and armaments has been especially before him of late, but he is deeply interested in your work and has sent me the following letter, which I am authorized to read:

"LONDON, December 8, 1910.

"My dear Mr. Hirst: I need not tell you how deep and sincere is my sympathy with any movement to further the judicial settlement of international disputes, and how glad I am that you are going to support it at Washington. It is the hope of the future, and will be realized — of that I am confident — sooner or later. And when it comes the world will, with gratitude, remember the sustained efforts of the American government in this good cause, and will treasure them among the loftiest endeavors of great nations.

"With all my best wishes, believe me,

"Yours very truly,

"LOREBURN."

Lord Loreburn's words always ring true. He is no dealer in conventional compliments or flashy insincerities. He is thinking of the magnificent pertinacity with which, ever since Franklin's treaty with Frederick the Great, American statesmen have pressed for the commercial freedom of the seas. The so-called privileges of a belligerent navy — piracy, privateering, cruising for prize money — give ground but slowly to the march of civilized ideas.